

NDIA/Army Conference on Armaments for the Army Transformation

Dr. Jane A. Alexander Deputy Director, DARPA

June 19, 2001

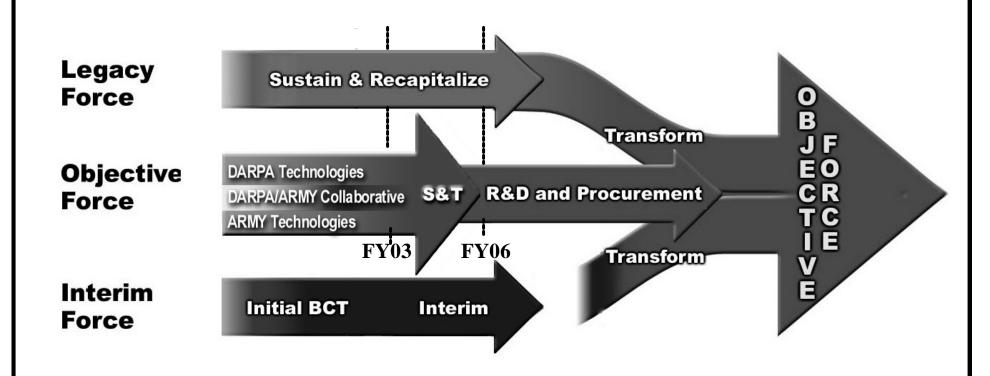
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The Army Transformation





. . . Responsive, Deployable, Agile, Versatile, Lethal, Survivable, Sustainable.

What is the FCS Program?



- A collaborative program between DARPA and the US Army to evaluate and competitively demonstrate Future Combat Systems
- The FCS Program will:
 - Define and validate FCS design/operational concepts using modeling and simulation and surrogate exercises
 - Develop key enabling technologies for distributed lighter forces
 - Fabricate and test a multi-mission FCS Demonstrator to facilitate EMD and production

Simultaneously conduct a system/concept definition and design addressing the enabling technologies, allowing a critical decision in FY 03 and the creation of a systems demonstrator by FY 06

Why DARPA?



- DARPA's role in DoD is to be the technical enabler for innovation for national security
- DARPA serves as a temporary independent agent to catalyze radical innovation for the Army
- FCS must go back to the Army for full development

The Challenge



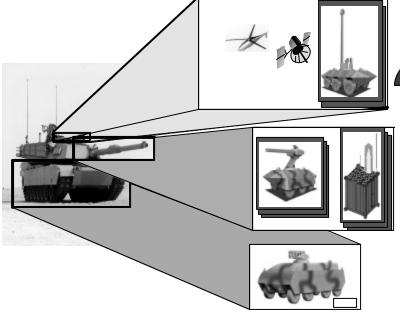
- What makes the DARPA/Army Collaborative Demonstration Program so challenging?
 - Short-term, parallel development of system-ofsystems concepts and key technology efforts
 - New operating concepts are being developed concurrently
 - System concept incorporates network warfare and relies heavily on robotics

Baseline System Concept



Robotic NLOS Fire





From This...

Other Layered Sensors

Network

Robotic Sensor

Force

Distributed Fire Mechanisms

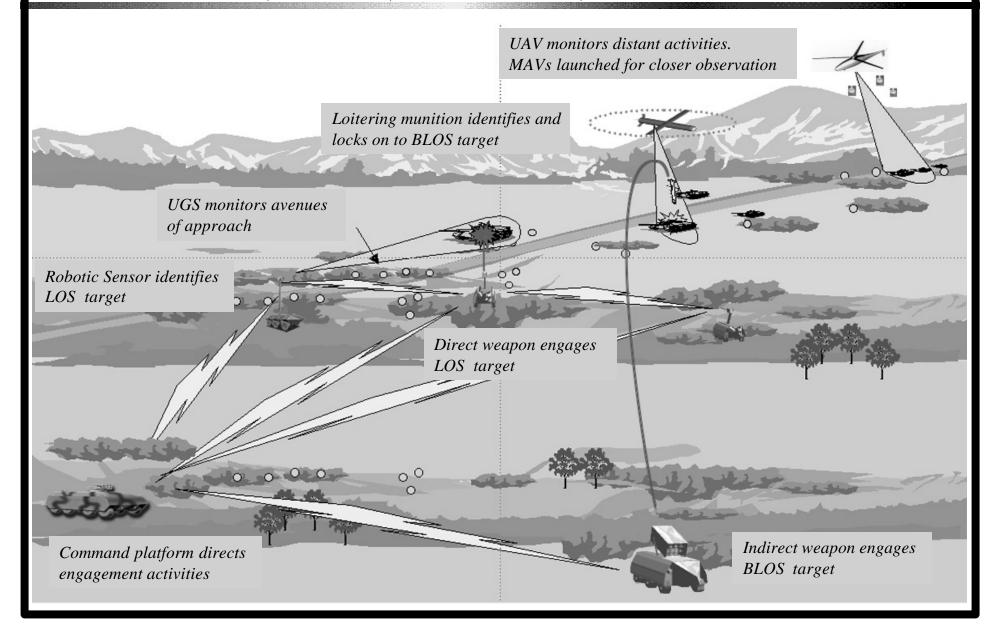
Robotic Direct Fire

Exploit Battlefield Non-Linearities using Technology to Reduce the Size of Platforms and the Force

Manned C2/Infantry Squad

FCS... Responsive, Deployable, Agile, Versatile, Lethal, Survivable, Sustainable

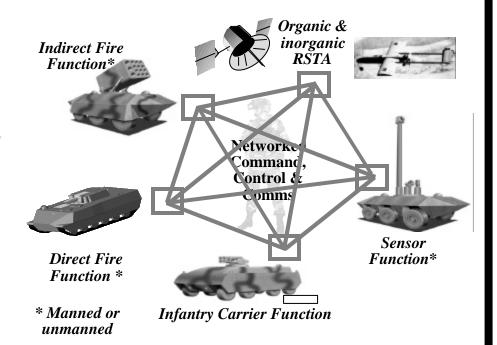




What Makes FCS Different?



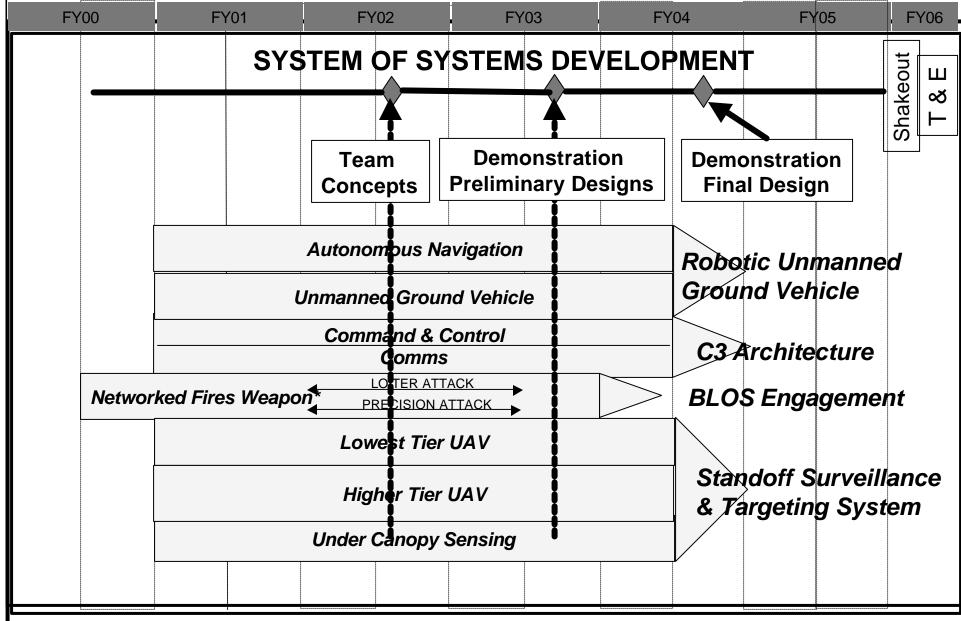
- Network centric
 - Know precisely, in real-time, location of all friendly and enemy forces
- Robotics integrated into force
 - Amplify capability of manned elements
 - Multi-functional (RSTA, armed, sustainment)
- Increased reliance on extended range engagement
 - Organic plus strategic and tactical support
 - Long range ISR and precision fires
- Capable of air-mobile operations
 - Commercial and minimum DoD strategic and tactical lift





FCS Technology Programs





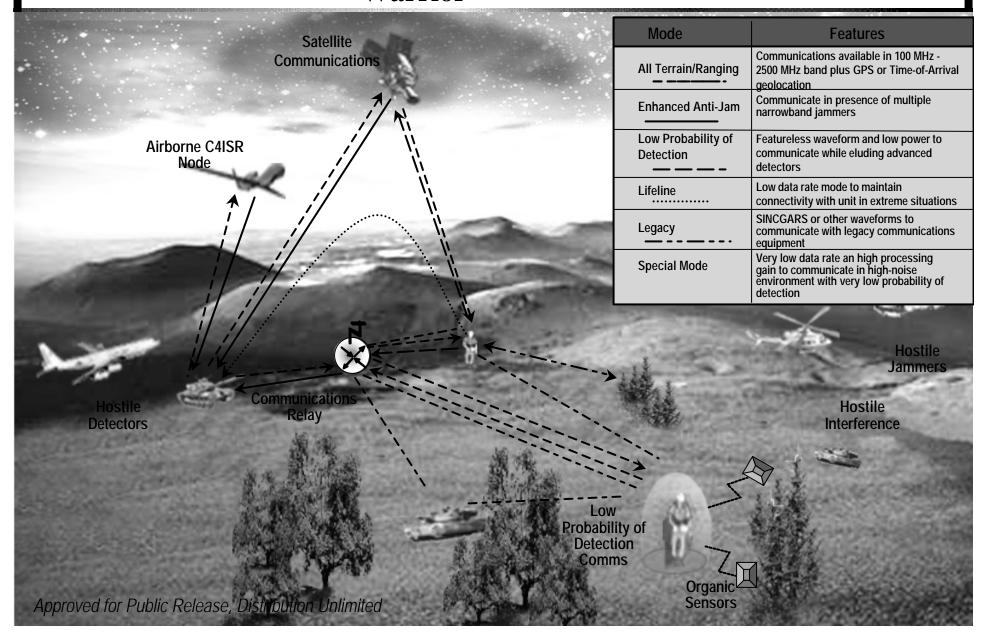
Small Unit Operations Situation Awareness System Concept





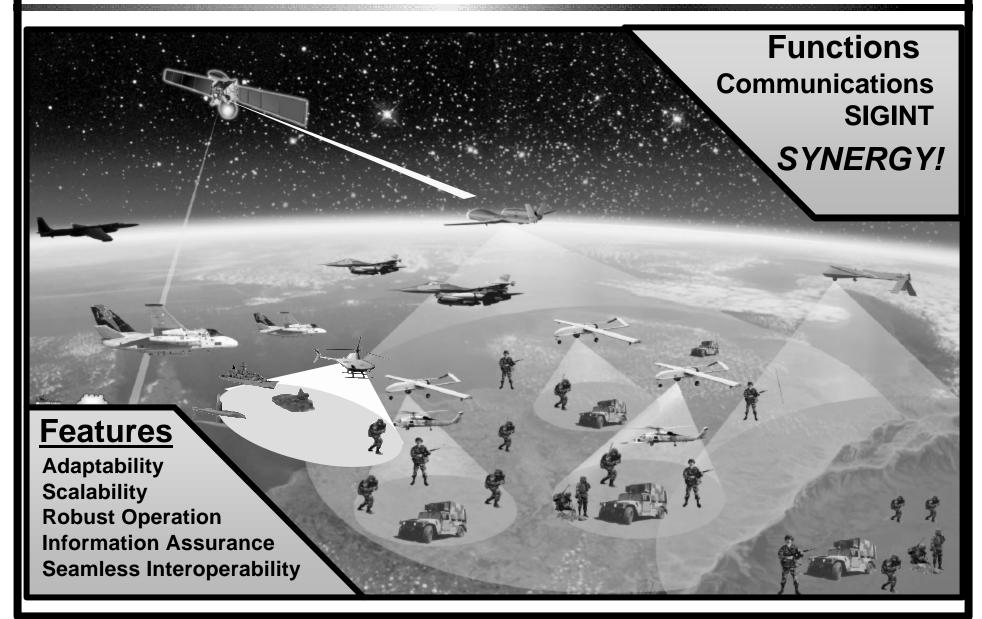
SUO SAS is an Integrated Autonomous Communications Network, Navigation & Tactical Information Source for the Warrior





Adaptive C4ISR Node (ACN)





ACN Program



- Goal: Develop and demonstrate technologies to provide autonomous, assured communications and SIGINT in-theater
- Approach: Exploit commonalities between comms and SIGINT; use scalability, modularity to develop platform-independent solution
- Phase I (3 teams) started in FY98
 - Demonstrated narrowband, comms-only proof of concept
- Down selected to 2 teams for Phase II comms/SIGINT tech development and system design
- System design review Jan. 02; Readiness review -Aug. 02
- Transition to Service with CDR-level design <u>and</u> demonstrated <u>system</u> performance in the laboratory (TRL >5)

Metal Storm



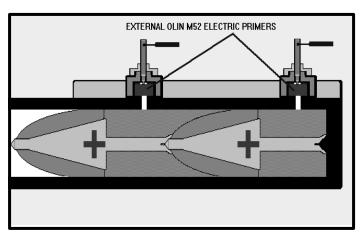
Revolutionary New Weapon Technology

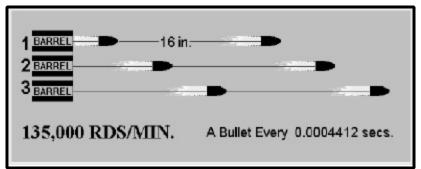
To develop a unique 100% solid state system for:

- tightly packing/ storing / transporting/ firing projectiles in multiple tubes
- electronically variable sequenced rate of fire, up to 1 Mil rds/min

Applications to a wide range of small arms and crew-served weapons for military and law enforcement.







The System has no conventional equivalent!

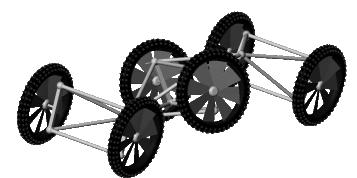


Uncrewed Ground Combat Vehicle



Objective: Develop UGVs unrestrained by onboard crew

- mass and volume elimination
- Ride quality and motion limits changes
- Human re-supply eliminated (food, water, fatigue)



Metrics

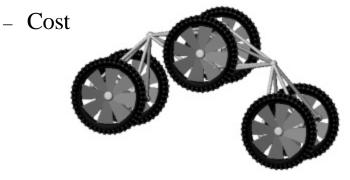
- **Endurance (14 days, 450+ km)**
- Obstacle Negotiation (~ 1 m)
- Payload Fraction (>25%)

Vehicle Classes

- < 1 ton (RST+ payload: 150 kg)
- ~ 6 ton (Weapons payload: 1500 kg)

Retain awareness of:

- Air deployability
- Resilience & reliability
- Signature





PerceptOR Objectives



Develop ground robot perception for off road mobility under a variety of terrain and environmental conditions relevant to FCS.

Strong emphasis on experiments in real world environments







Several unique approaches

- Strong sensor fusion and object classification
- Air/ground coordinated perception
- Learning techniques
- Use of remote sensing data to assist classification
- Active and passive sensing strategies

Inexpensive Surrogate ATV





NetFires



New Military Capability

- Immediate firepower
- 5x-10x kills per ton vs current ordnance
- Large zone of influence
- Multimode seekers
- In-flight targeting
- Duration weapon
- Can provide BDA and imagery

Designed for Deployability

- Logistic efficiency through containerization
- No platform or crew required



- Reduced personnel and vehicles
 - LCC reduced > 50%
- CAIV design process
- Commonality of components and assembly

Family of Missiles



• Loitering Attack



• Precision Attack

Modular Vertical Launch

- Self locating / orienting
- Unmanned operation
- Not platform specific
- Can be vehicle appliqué

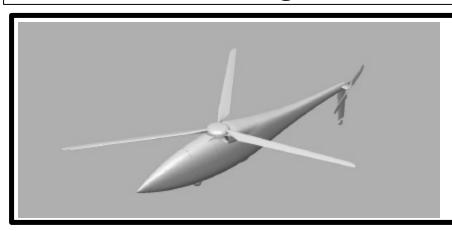
Extensive testing (brassboard & propulsion, seeker captive flights, launcher, flight and endgame) accomplished prior to April 2003



A160 Program Long Range / Long Endurance VTOL UAV



Advanced Rotor and Flight Control, Lightweight Composite Structure: 2500+ nm Range or 40+ hr Endurance with 300 lb payload



Rotor Diameter 36 ft
Fuselage Length 35 ft
Payload Weights 300-1000 lb
Takeoff Weight 4000 lb

Vehicle Currently in Ground Test

Demos / Studies for 2003 FCS Decision:
SAR/GMTI radar, EO/IR, FOPEN Radar
Data Link Network Payloads
OAV, UGV, and UGS Deployment
Combat Force Resupply
All Weather Flight

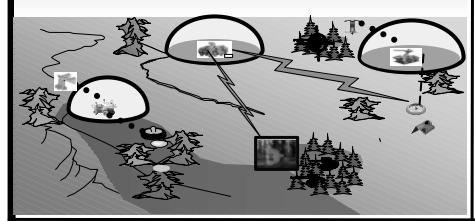




Organic Air Vehicle (OAV)



Organic Air Vehicles -- Lower Tier RSTA



Technical Objectives:

- > Flight stability and control in adverse weather
- > Highly integrated electromechanical multifunction modules
 - → Collision avoidance
 - → Guidance, Navigation, & Control
- ► Adaptation and integration of useful payloads
 - → Real time day/night imaging
 - → On-board processing

Schedule:

Selication	FY01	FY02	FY03
Solicitation released	$ \nabla$		
Contracts awarded	Δ		
Auto GN&C demo	∇ △		
Adverse weather demo		∇ \triangle	
FCS flight demo			\Rightarrow

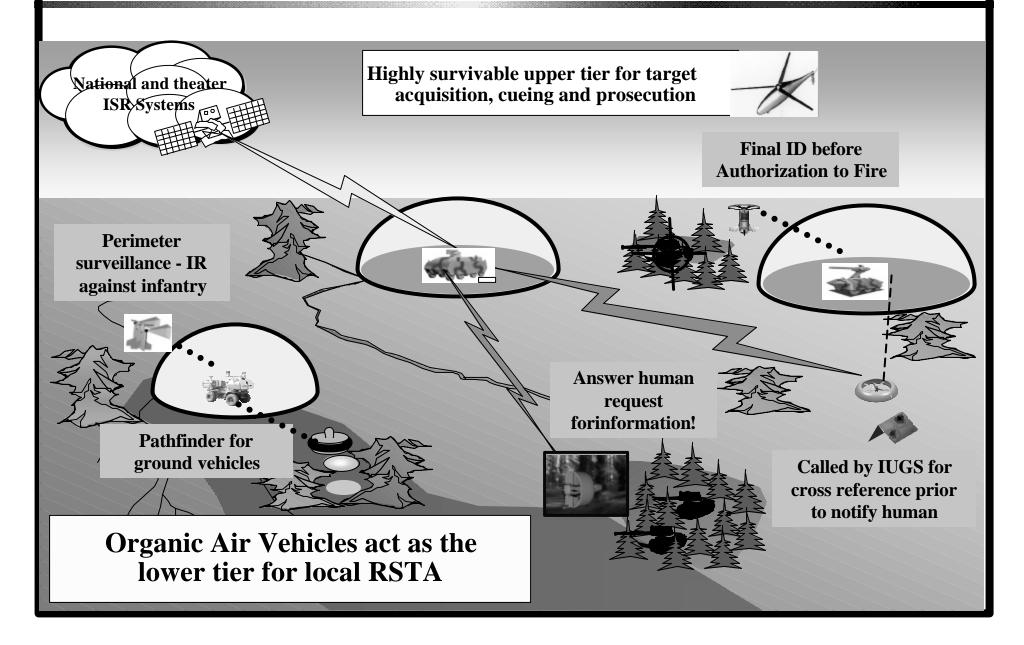
Military Relevance:

- Enhances Situational Awareness for FCS Unit cell Operations
 - → Eliminates latency
- > Users: Army FCS
- > Enables New Missions in Emerging Warfighting Environments
 - → Reconnaissance
 - → Perch & Stare



OAVs on the Battlefield







Jigsaw: LADAR Sensing for Combat ID



Program objective

Develop LADAR systems for reliable combat ID by a human

Basic hypothesis

- LADAR can enable combat ID through:
 - 3-D sensing
 - Combining from multiple viewpoints
 - "Seeing through" holes in porous material (e.g., foliage)

Technical approach

- Data collections: Simulations and field collect
- Trade analyses for multiview LADAR on OAV-type platform
- Prototype system design
- Experiments with prototypes

FCS Transition

- Demonstration of Combat ID using OAV scenarios
- Stressing targets (in hide, urban, etc.)





FCS Command and Control



Approach

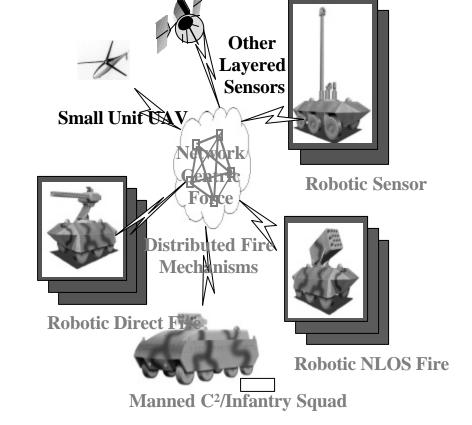
Attempting to integrate the stove-piped Battlefield Functional Areas

Top Technical Challenges

- Developing an integrated C²
 architecture derived from selected
 BFAs for a FCS unit cell
- Insuring connectivity to an FCS Commander through an interactive display

<u>Users</u>

- Objective Force units
- Connectivity to legacy units



Goals

FY03

- Develop an integrated scaled C² Architecture
- Simulate and demonstrate a C² element of a Unit Cell

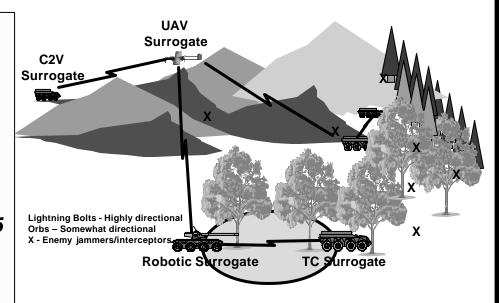


FCS Communications



Goal

- Provide assured, high data rate networked communications that is LPD and A/J with quality of service for realtime and non-real time applications in a heterogeneous environment with 1000s of nodes.
- Demonstrate Notional FCS Cell at TRL-5 for PDR by 15 Apr 03
- Show Scaling Across Multiple FCS Cells in Simulation by 15 Aug 03



Technical Challenges

- High Data Rates for Low Latency Real-Time Traffic (Robotic and Fire Control)
- Low Probability of Detection (Sensor to Decision Maker)
- Anti-Jamming (Decision Maker to Shooter)
- Seamless, Multi-band Mobile Ad Hoc Networking with Directional Antennas
- Quality of Service for Real-Time and Non-Real-Time Traffic
- RF Information Assurance (Network Layer and Below)



• Backup slides





FCS Concept Development



- DARPA Program Manager
 - LTC Marion Van Fosson, USA
- Four contractor teams
 - The Boeing Team
 - Team Gladiator (Consortium)
 - Team Full Spectrum
 - Team FoCus Vision (Consortium)

FCS Major Technology Challenges



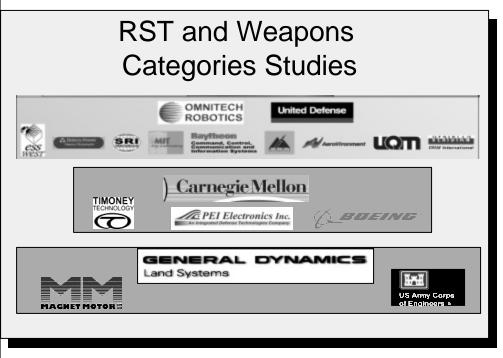
- Autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicles
 - Uncrewed Ground Combat Vehicle
 - PerceptOR: Perception for Off Road Mobility
- Maneuver BLOS
 - Networked Fires (NetFires)
- Organic All-Weather Targeting Vehicles & Sensors
 - A160
 - Organic Air Vehicle
 - JIGSAW: LADAR Sensing for Combat ID
- Networked Command, Control & Communications
 - Integrated C2 Architecture
 - FCS Communications



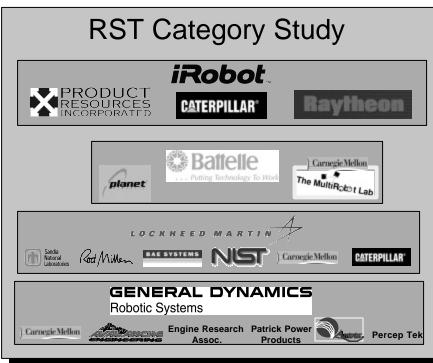
UGCV Status



Awarded 8 Agreements in January



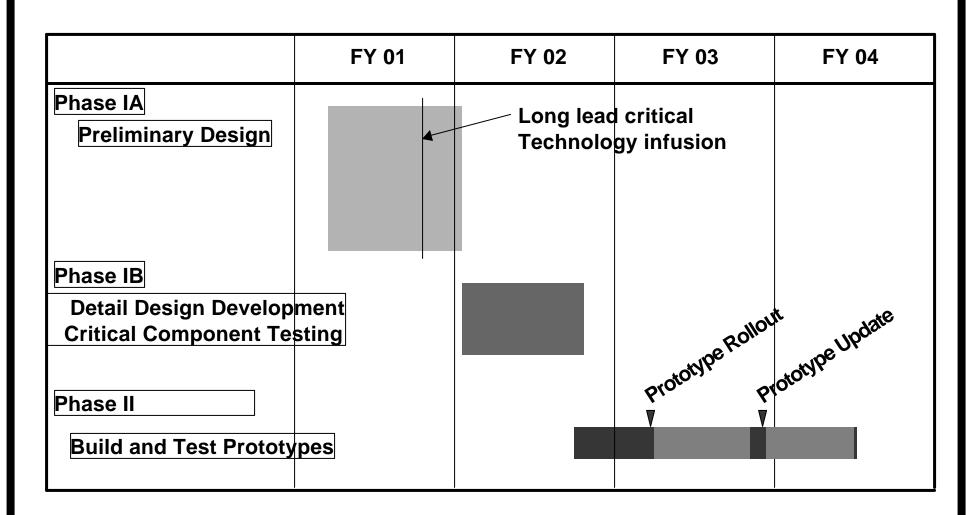






UGCV Plan



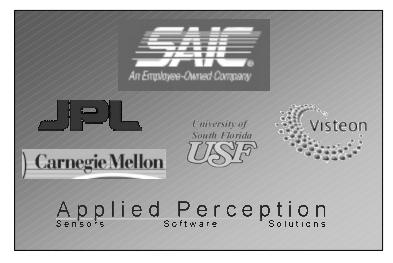




PerceptOR Teams



Awarded 4 Agreements in March 2001











PerceptOR Plan

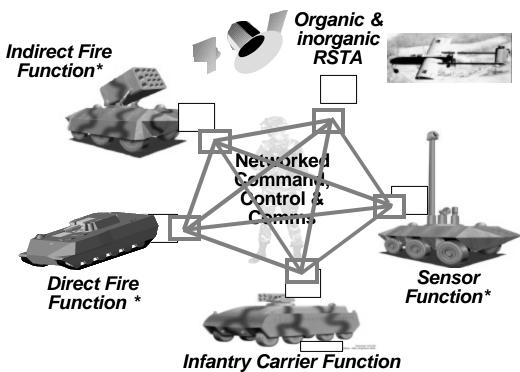


	FY 01	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04
Phase I Test Critical Compone Outfit Surrogate Vehic				
Phase II Developmental Testing Unrehearsed Evaluation in various terrain	Experiments			
Phase III Update Perception Proto Unrehearsed Experiment degraded conditions	ts in			

Major Technology Challenges DARPA



- Autonomous Unmanned Ground Vehicles
- Maneuver BLOS
 - Networked Fires
- Organic All-Weather Targeting Vehicles & Sensors
- Networked Command,
 Control & Communications



* Manned or unmanned